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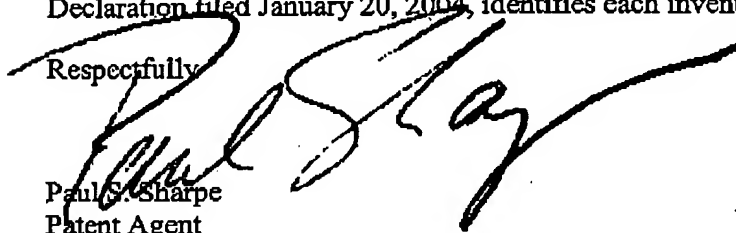| To	Company	City	Fax
ART UNIT 3736 Examiner: Anuradha Roy	United States Patent Office Facsimile Centre	Alexandria, VA	571-273-8300

Re: Serial No.   10/759,119
      Inventor(s):   SETIABUDI et al.
      Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ANALYZING BIOFEEDBACK INFORMATION FOR PERFORMANCE OF AN INDIVIDUAL IN A GROUP

As per our telephone conversation of even date Applicant submits the following:

The Applicants in the above-identified application are Indonesian. Many Indonesians, particularly from the island of Java, have only one (1) name, see .e.g., the attached Wikipedia article entitled *Indonesian names*. One of the inventors named in this application, namely Adisusanto, falls into this category, and has only one (1) legal name. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the Application Data Sheet submitted August 15, 2006, as well as the Declaration filed January 20, 2004, identifies each inventor by full name, as required.

Respectfully,

Paul S. Sharpe
Patent Agent
Reg'n No. 39,493

/lmf

Indonesian names

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Indonesia is an archipelago of 17,000 islands, only 6,000 of which are inhabited, that extends in an arc along the equator. It is the fourth most populous nation in the world (about 242 million) comprising about 365 tribal-ethnic groups, making it unrivaled in terms of ethnic, religious, and linguistic diversity. Their naming customs and the use of names match this polycultural, polyglöt environment.

Contents

Indonesia

The Indonesian people are generally of Malay origin, but there are over sixty ethnic groups recognised in the country, each with their own culture, customs, and language, with the Javanese being the largest single group (45%). While comparatively small, the ethnic Chinese minority (3 million - 1.5%) has an important economic influence, and so it has been subject to periodic bouts of ethnic (economic) jealousy from Malay-origin Indonesians.

Honorifics

In addition to the usual ranks and professional titles, it is customary to add *pak* or *bapak* and *saudara* for addressing men, and *bu* or *ibu* for addressing women. *Pak* and *bapak* are literally translated as "father" with *bapak* being the more formal. *Saudara* is a term of greater respect and formality, literally translated as "kinsman". *Ibu* is literally translated as "mother" and is used in speech much like the English words "ma'am" and "lady". If you do not know a person's name, you can address an Indonesian man as *Bapak* or an Indonesian woman as *Ibu*. Another informal way in addressing older people is to call them *Oom* and *Tante*, which mean "uncle" and "aunt". The terms are Dutch influenced and quite commonly used in big cities.

Naming forms

Indonesians do not generally use the Western naming practice of a given first name and a family last name. The majority of Indonesians do not have family names as the West would understand them but, such names as are given, are geographically and culturally specific. Hence, names such as Supomo, Soeprapto, etc. beginning with "Su, Soe" and ending with an "o" are usually Javanese. In general, Indonesian names fall into one of the following categories (in order of popularity):

- A single name, such as Sukarno
- Two (or more) names *without* a family name, such as Rudy Hartono
- Two (or more) names *with* a family name such as Abdul Haris Nasution or Liem Swie King
- Two (or more) names *with* a patronymic family name, such as Megawati Sukarnoputri

These categories of names are described below.

Indonesian naming system

Until recently, most Indonesians do not have family names. Usually, men and women have a given name and take the name of their father. Some married Indonesian women take the last/family name of their husband, but not all, and this name is usually added after their own 'last' name. Therefore, it is not uncommon for married couples to have different last/family names.

Naming also differs around the country, with many Javanese having only one name; North Sumatrans have clan names instead of family names; and some Chinese Indonesians have Chinese-style names. It is interesting to note that Indonesian telephone directories names are listed under first/given names, not under family names.

Example 1: Single word name

Example:

> Child's name: Gema
> Father's name: Suparman
> Mother's name: Wulandari

On the birth certificate, the child's name would be written as:

```
Gema son (or daughter) of Suparman and Wulandari
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The birth certificate of an extra-marital child would bear only the mother's name.

On a school diploma, the child's name would be written as:

```
Gema son (or daughter) of Suparman
```

On all other official documents (ID card, driver's license, and passport), only the child's name would appear:

```
Gema
```

Example 2: Multiple word name without family name

Example:

> Child's name: Gema Pertiwi
> Father's name: Suparman Perkasa
> Mother's name: Wening Wulandari

On the birth certificate, the child's name would be written as:

> Gema Pertiwi son (or daughter) of Suparman Perkasa and Wening Wulandari

On all other official documents, the child's name would be written as:

> Gema Pertiwi

This would be analogous to Americans using their first and middle names but not their last names.

Example 3: Multiple word name with family name

As was demonstrated in Example 1 above, only the child's name will appear on official documents. If the parents want a family name (or surname) to appear on these documents, the family name should be included in the child's official name.

Example:

> Child's name: Gema Alatas
> Father's name: Suparman Alatas
> Mother's name: Wening Wulandari Asegaff

On the birth certificate, the child's name would be written as:

> Gema Alatas son (or daughter) of Suparman Alatas and Wening Wulandari Asegaff

On all other official documents, the child's name would be written as:

> Gema Alatas

Example 4: Multiple word name with patronymic family name

The family name is usually constructed from the father's name, with the word *putra* (for male) or *putri* (for female) appended.

Example:

Child's name: Gema Suparmanputra
Father's name: Suparman
Mother's name: Wulandari

On the birth certificate, the child's name would be written as:

```
Gema Suparmanputra son of Suparman and Wulandari
```

On all other official documents, the child's name would be written as:

```
Gema Suparmanputra
```

This would be somewhat analogous to the practice in Russia, where the middle name is the patronymic (*vich* and *vna* being the suffixes used). However, Russians still have family names. Perhaps a better comparison would be the system in Iceland, where only patronymics are used.

Occasionally, the father's name will be used as the surname, without appending *putra/putri* (*e.g.*, Gema Suparman). This is considered unofficial, since it does not match what is on the birth certificate. Despite being different from the official name, this format sometimes appears on government documents.

Modifications to the name outside of Indonesia

Countries often modify the official Indonesian name to conform to their typical naming standards. This is most apparent where individuals normally have a family name.

In the Netherlands, for example, a person without an official family name would be given the surname **Onbekend** (which means Unknown). Individuals with multiple-word names will often be given this surname, particularly if the last name on the birth certificate differs from the father's family name. Individuals with a distinct family name may also be given this surname if it is recorded differently on the birth certificate.

Referring to the examples above, a Netherlands ID card would record the individual's name as:

Example 1: **Gema Onbekend**
Example 2: **Gema Pertiwi Onbekend**
Example 3: **Gema Alatas Onbekend** or **Gema Alatas**
Example 4: **Gema Suparmanputra Onbekend**

In Germany, the one-word name is used as both given name and surname. This is often displayed on official documents as **Gema Gema** or **G. Gema**.

Origin of family names in Indonesia

Chinese names

Under President Suharto, Indonesia attempted to deconstruct organisations and groups that might represent an internal security threat. As a part of the policy to limit the influence of the Chinese Communists and to encourage the ethnic Chinese to assimilate, the state required Indonesian Chinese individuals to change their names. This was a difficult balance because while the names were changed, laws continued to identify them as 'different' from

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesian_names   8/8/2006

PAGE 5/7 * RCVD AT 11/8/2006 12:41:37 PM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-2/5 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID:613 230 6706 * DURATION (mm-ss):02-56

indigenous Indonesian groups. Indonesian businessman Liem Sioe Liong, for example, had his name changed to Sudono Salim. With Suharto's downfall came new laws, one of which allowed the Chinese to revert to Chinese family names,

Many of the later generations have kept the Indonesian form of the name. Other Indonesian Chinese, however, maintain their Chinese name as well as their family names. As is customary with Chinese names, the family name (or surname) is traditionally written in front of the given (or first) name.

See also: Indonesian-sounding name adopted by Indonesian Chinese

Arabic names

The descendents of Arabs settled in Indonesia many generations ago still used their family names (e.g. Assegaf, Alhabsyi, Shihab). Since Islam is the largest religion in Indonesia, it is quite common to find Arabic first names or words (e.g. Amir, Rashid, Saiful, Bahar) being used by Indonesians, both as first names and surnames.

Western names

Baptismal Latin names (e.g. Johannes, Paulus, Antonius, Anastasia) are mostly used by Indonesians of Roman Catholic religion, while Protestant adherents tend to choose the English versions (e.g. George, John, Stephanie, Melinda). Some non Christian Indonesians also have shortened Western names (e.g. Benny, Tony, Julie), so some combinations like Ricky Hidayat (Western-Arabic) or Lucy Wiryono (Western-Javanese) are to be found as well.

Local family name

Traditionally, there are few Indonesian nations or tribes whose people do maintain family names. These include:

- Batak, of Sumatra island
- Minangkabau, of Sumatra island
- Manado, of Sulawesi island

Patronymic family names

The Indonesian patronymic family name is usually constructed of the father's name, with the word *putra* (for male) or *putri* (for female) appended. One famous example is former Indonesian President Megawati Sukarnoputri, the daughter of former President Sukarno.

Matronymic family names

Located in Western Sumatra, the Minangkabau are the largest matrilineal culture in the world and the fourth largest ethnic group in Indonesia. Titles, property and family names are all handed down through the female line. A man's children are not his heirs. Instead, he leaves his possessions to the children of his eldest sister. The grandmother is the ultimate matriarch and power figure. Such customs are unusual in a state with a predominantly Muslim culture.

External links

- Indonesian Baby Names (http://www.pickbabynames.com/_country/Indonesian.html) - Indonesian Baby Names with meanings.

Retrieved from "http://cn.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesian_names"

Categories: Surnames | Names by culture | Indonesian culture

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